

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO March 1, 1953 (Friday) Medford and Grants Pass areas may have television by late this summer.

20 YEARS AGO March 1, 1943 (Wednesday) Associated Oil company employs two Medford women to operate service station because of manpower shortage caused by war.

30 YEARS AGO March 1, 1923 (Friday) Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugurated as 32nd president of the United States.

40 YEARS AGO March 1, 1923 (Saturday) Organization of Boys and Girls clubs in southern Oregon expected to be complete by late March or early April.

50 YEARS AGO March 1, 1913 (Sunday) E. G. Ferham enters low bid of \$18,800 for construction of span over Rogue river to replace old Bybee bridge.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. What common name was shared by one Portuguese King, four French Kings, and eight English Kings?
2. Which U. S. President had the middle name Birchard?
3. What do we call an angle which is between 180 and 360 degrees?
4. Scientists tell us the earth came into existence 5 million, 5 billion, or 5 trillion years ago?
5. Name Biblical Caspar's two wise associates at the manger.
6. Does a giraffe, man or mouse have the higher blood pressure?
7. Mouse is to rice as moose is to what?
8. Who looked back and turned into a column of sodium chloride?
9. What fictional boy had a pair of purple shoes with crimson linings and soles?
10. The Battle of Trafalgar was to Lord Nelson as the Battle of Chancellorsville was to whom?

Answers: 1. Henry. 2. Rutherford B. Hayes. 3. Reflex or re-entrant. 4. Five billion. 5. Wiseman Melchior and Balthazar. 6. Giraffe. 7. Moose. 8. Lot's wife (salt). 9. Little Black Sambo. 10. Stonewall Jackson (both killed).

Single Education Board?

The State Board of Education is the state agency which conducts teacher certification, authorizes textbooks, adopts courses of study, and provides other services to the elementary and secondary schools of the state.

Should the two be combined, as suggested by Gov. Mark Hatfield? Could they be combined, despite their widely differing functions, into a coherent and effective department of education, from kindergarten through post graduate work?

WE ARE inclined to doubt it. There is nothing sacred about the existing system, and if change is indicated, change should be made.

One board is both policy-making and administrative. The other is devoted to coordination and providing services. The dissimilarity of function alone is enough to cause grave doubts that a merger would be a good move.

MORE importantly, the needs and ramifications of both systems are so great and complex that it would be difficult indeed for members of a combined board to grasp all of them, let alone function efficiently in both areas.

Study of the proposal is certainly in order, particularly if the governor has reason to believe a change would be beneficial.

But, up to this point, we have seen no evidence to cause us to conclude that our generally excellent educational systems need change.—E.A.

Interim Game Study

It probably would be a good idea for a legislative interim committee to undertake a study of game management and the Oregon State Game Commission—to clear the air and provide better understanding, if for no other purpose.

THE crux of the matter—whether or not the deer herds in the state are vanishing (as many hunters claim) or are not (as the Game commission contends)—should not be too difficult to ascertain. The related problem—whether there should be seasons for the hunting of antlerless deer, including does—hinges on this, as does the commission's stated objective of managing the deer herds so there will be enough for hunting, but not too many so that ranges are overgrazed or that many deer die of starvation.

If the commission's methods of game management are ineffective they should be changed, but if they are good, they should be retained. The legislature is entitled to find out.—E.A.

Telecasting Trials

There is a constitutional conflict between an individual's right to a fair and impartial trial, and the right of a free press to report public affairs without hindrance. The conflict does not involve the pencil-and-paper reporter, but the "electronic journalist"—the radio and television men.

Many judges and lawyers maintain that the use of cumbersome equipment including lights, the whir of cameras and recording devices, the use of still cameras, is an interference with the dignity of the court, and may prejudice the rights of the litigants.

ON THE other hand, some newspapers and other media maintain that modern equipment can be unobtrusive, and can be used with a minimum of disturbance.

Former Oregon Supreme Court Justice James Brand, testifying this week before a legislative committee on a bill which would open Oregon's courts to broadcasters and telecasters, makes an effective case for banning them.

He said jurors would be conscious of the fact that they were being watched by a wide audience, judges would handle the gavel with an extra flourish, and attorneys would lean toward oratory.

OUR own experience indicates that when, in cooperation with the presiding judge, a news photograph is made, quietly and discreetly, it in no way upsets the proceedings of the court.

But the same cannot be said of the complex equipment, wires, lights, cameras and microphones, of the broadcast media.

Courtrooms, by law, are open to the public, and the public includes the press, which reports the proceedings. This is imperative.

But we part company with those who feel that the right of a free press includes the right to telecast the proceedings, believing as we do that the right to a fair, impartial and dignified trial is a right which must not be infringed.—E.A.

'What A Workout! I Hate People Who Hold Up Dinner Like That!'



Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation.

Germ of Life

To the Editor: The M.T. letter of 2-24-53 entitled "What Truth Is" was very good. But it seems the writer overlooked the most significant point about the growth of the corn.

What chance does a young girl looking for work have here? Our stores are staffed by middle aged and elderly women who are usually working just to escape the boredom at home or for a new car, rug, etc.

I have listened to our young girl graduates begging from one store to another for any type of employment. If they are lucky enough to find a job they are the first to be laid off during the slack seasons, while the old women who have husbands to support them are kept on.

It just isn't fair. I feel sorry for them. In the end many are driven to conclude marriage is the only answer, then every one is quick to call them "ally" for marrying so young.

Let's hear from others on this subject. (Name on File, Medford)

Needed Legislation To the Editor: There are four salient threats to our orderly way of life that need particular attention. First, the archaic procedure to control and prevent juvenile delinquency.

Overdone To the Editor: To clarify Vera I. Stewart's confusion about my dog-in-the-manger attitude, it's not that I mean to be selfish, it's just that I don't like to be told to arise and defend my right to collect trading stamps when I don't even like trading stamps.

Dirty Air and Water To the Editor: Congratulations on your article in Friday's Tribune on air pollution. You are as correct as can be. They hold the air pollution meetings and talk about how they have corrected this and that, and measuring it. If you want to measure the air pollution just wash your car and let it sit out for 30 minutes and see how much soot from the mill drift is on it, or a nice white paint job on your house and see how long before it is black.

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Soviet-Chinese Split Still Baffles Observers; Basic Causes Are Disputed

By PHIL NEWBOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

How the Soviet-Red China dispute finally resolves itself is important to the whole world and not alone to Communists.

On Feb. 26, the Peking People's Daily lumped all the lines of speculation and dumped them into one basket.

speculation has run the gamut from forecasts of a total break between the two to predictions that the quarrel soon would be patched up.

For each there has seemed to be tangible evidence. After the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba, words exchanged between the two were those usually reserved for enemies.

Then, Nikita Khrushchev's friendly approach to the Chinese ambassador at a reception in Moscow led to a new round of speculation that they were approaching a solution to their troubles, if only to take advantage of the obvious split in the Atlantic alliance.

Mixed in with Western speculation also have been questions which fall in the category of "which came first, the chicken or the egg?"

These have been such questions as whether the dispute actually was economic or ideological or whether it is less a matter of ideology than an outright fight for Communist leadership.

Henry Shapiro, a UPI correspondent in Moscow for more than 25 years, makes it simpler. He says there never has been a unity of viewpoint between the two and that the late Josef Stalin favored an alliance between the Russian Communists and Chiang Kai-shek in China simply because he knew he could not control the Chinese Communists if they came to power.

Each school of thought gained a certain amount of support. The Peoples Daily: Attacked the Khrushchev policy of co-existence and Moscow's new friendship with leadership.

On Feb. 26, the Peking People's Daily lumped all the lines of speculation and dumped them into one basket.

Democratic side of the Senate, which for seven weeks has been fanned by a handful of ultra-liberal Democrats whose determination to change the rules and power balances to suit their personal wishes has now ended in foredoomed failure—and in manifest injury to any and all parts of the Kennedy legislative program.

Because of them, the Senate for these seven weeks has not turned a legislative wheel, on taxes or anything else. Indeed, only now has it been possible to form those legislative committees, normally formed in the early days of January, which must now so belatedly start to begin to grapple with the legislative business of congress.

The ultra-liberals, led by Senators Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania and Paul Douglas of Illinois, set out first to waste weeks in demanding a curb on free debate. Predictably losing this, they proceeded to challenge their own party leadership and the vast majority of their own Democratic colleagues by attempts to pack Senate committees to their own private liking.

NOTABLY, their goal was the tax-writing Senate Finance committee, which will now be fortunate if it is able to act at all on the President's tax bill before fall.

Turned back by their own people in the Democratic caucus, the ultra-liberals next chose to appeal to the whole Senate, endlessly crying out for "majority rule." This final test they managed to lose by a margin of nearly four to one. They marshaled 17 votes to the 68 cast against them. These 17 men formed the "majority" for which they spoke, in the most petty irresponsible action taken by a splinter group against its own party, its own party leadership and its own chamber within at least three decades.

And it was all done under the slogan of "protecting" the Kennedy program from being "smothered, crippled and impeded."

A senator who must be presumed to be somewhat interested in the "Kennedy program" of his brother, the President, did not see it this way. Senator Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts joined the 67 others in opposing this tinpot putsch against orderly procedure in the Senate.

ONE result of it all, apart from that of bringing the Senate to a dead halt for nearly two months, has been that this tiny, rule-or-ruin minority has fouled its own Democratic nest as it has not been fouled in many years.

Another has been to compromise the capacity of the patient and moderate Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, to add any kind of reasonably united party in behalf of the President.

Nothing ever done or likely to be done by his Republican opposition will have such punishing consequences for the President as this ugly episode caused by men whose persistent ineffectuality as legislators has led them to look everywhere but within themselves to cry foul against the rules, the umpire, the playing field or whatever—for the real reasons for that ineffectuality.

THE encyclopedias tell us—When the solid sheets of ice of the ice age melted, animals and plants CAME BACK TO LIFE. Then, these accepted scientific accounts continue, the ice sheets moved in again and the remains of these animals and plants were buried again.

Presumably, what has happened before can happen again.

BESIDES—Is a story to the effect that lizards that have remained frozen in the ice in a state of suspended animation for thousands of years any more eerie than the FACT that we have been able to send for millions upon millions upon millions of miles out into space a man-made ship equipped with robots that are able to send back to us in robot language capable of being translated into modern English words the news that the planet Venus is incapable of sustaining human life because its temperatures run upwards of 800 degrees Fahrenheit?

It's a weird world—and the chances are that it will get even weirder as time passes and research proceeds.

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

TINPOT PUTSCH

Washington—President Kennedy's highest priority for this session of congress, his tax-cut bill to stimulate business, is endangered now by two vastly different forces.

One is the great complex of finance and industry represented by the American Bankers Association, which is not opposed to tax reductions as such but which fears the built-in federal deficit they would bring in the absence of a reduction in all federal expenditures.

The President has just met the men of the A.B.A. here in a mutually grave and mutually courteous seminar to examine the great problem. And they have parted in mutually respectful agreement to disagree responsibly and as adults; they have parted in civility.

THE other danger has been raised in the senate by Democrats who tirelessly proclaim themselves to be the most pro-Kennedy of all possible Kennedy Democrats. And this danger is without any civility at all and absolutely innocent of any touch of adult reasonableness. This is the bitter chaos within the

Democratic side of the Senate, which for seven weeks has been fanned by a handful of ultra-liberal Democrats whose determination to change the rules and power balances to suit their personal wishes has now ended in foredoomed failure—and in manifest injury to any and all parts of the Kennedy legislative program.

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Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises, Inc.

MORE NAME WORDS My recent column on names of characters in fiction that have passed into the common vocabulary of English speech has been supplemented by readers from all parts of the country. A few of my omissions were excusable only on the grounds of temporary imbecility.

For instance, I mentioned Dickens' "Fagin," but neglected the far more popular "Scrooge." I credited Shakespeare with "Romeo," but ignored the equally well-known "Shylock." And somehow I overlooked the adjective "quixotic," which Cervantes contributed by Don Quixote.

One correspondent suggested that "Walter Mitty" belongs in this small and select band of characters, and while it is still too soon to tell, it is probable that James Thurber's endearing dreamer will prove as enduring in the language as Nabokov's "Lolita." Medical men speak of the "Walter Mitty syndrome" to describe certain types of repressed and fantasy-laden personalities.

My reference to "Lolita" as being the only remnant of the works of Nicholas Rowe to remain in memory brought from a professor of English in California the reminder that the phrase, "simon-pure," is another strange vestige of an otherwise forgotten work.

A comedy written in the year 1717 by one Susanna Centlivre, called "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," introduces an impostor who goes by the name of Simon Pure, pretending to be a Pennsylvania Quaker of good repute. Miss Centlivre, her play, and her character, have been long forgotten—but for some inexplicable reason, "simon pure" has remained in our speech.

And a bacteriologist in New Jersey points out that the word "syphilis" has achieved a dubious immortality through the little-known book of the 18th century, "Syphilis Sive de Morbo Gallico," by an Italian poet and physician. The hero of the book was a man named Syphilis, meaning "friend of swine." His name quickly passed into our medical terminology for the disease.

Of course, hundreds of common words have entered the language from the names of real people—boycott, bloomer, guillotine, mesmerism, ampere, braille, chauvinism, derrick, dunce, galvanic, macadam, masochism, nicotine, sadism, sandwich, saxophone, silhouette, fuschia, and innumerable others.

In our own time, one of the few candidates for this linguistic honor is the infamous Vidkun Quisling of Norway, who was hanged in 1946 for betraying his country by collaborating with the occupying enemy. "Quisling" enjoyed a considerable vogue for a number of years, but only time and the needs of language will decide its immortality.



"I can't stand you moping around the house all day. Why don't you get out and picket something?"